(c) The amendment of Rule 107(2) of the CRPF Rules takes effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. Retrospective amendment of the rules could have resulted in disadvantages to a larger number of CRPF officers.

Grant of permanent status to army officers in CRPF

1560. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which of the para-military forces failed to implement upto 1985, the directive contained in Para 4 of Home Ministry's Memo No. 4|8|61-Est. (B) of 14th December, 1961 last extended by Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel) Memo. No. 4/8/70-Est. (D) of 6th February, 1971 prescribing usual probation and granting job permanency to younger re-employed army officers;

(b) what are the reasons for not granting permanent status to such class of officers in CRPF from 1967 to 1987 while ITBP which functions under CRPF Act and Rules has been granting such permanency from 1962 till date; and

(c) which are the paramilitary forces where Government policy is being flouted and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The instructions contained in O.M. No. 4/4/61-Est. (D) dated the 14th December, 1961 and not 4/8/61-Estt.(B) dated the 14th December, 1961, and No. 4/8/70-Est. (D) dated 6-2-71 referred to grant to age concession to the residents of former French possessions in India in recruitment to service/posts under the Central Government and, therefore, the question of flouting these instructions in the matter of probation and confirmation of re-employed Army officers does not arise.

(b) The CRPF Rules did not permit grant of permanent status to re-employed Army Officers prior to the amendment of Rules in 1985. ITBP is also governed by the same Rules, and no re-employed Army Officer has been granted permanent status in ITBP contrary to the Rules.

(c) No case has come to the Government's notice where Government instructions about the grant of permanent status to re-employed Army Officers have been flouted.

नेपाल को सहायता

1561. **श्री शरद यादव** : क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कितनी योजनाओं के लिए भारत ने 1950 से 1986 तक नेपाल को सहायता दी है ;

(ख) तराई और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की योजनाओं पर क्रमश: कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ;

(ग) नेपाल में ऐसी योजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है जो अन्य देशों की सहायता से चल रही है ;

(घ) कोसी नहर पर भारत के सहयोग से जो काम हुआ है, क्या भारत सरकार उसे सफल मानती है और क्या यह सच है कि अब चीन उसी नहर को बनाने तथा पानी लाने का कार्य कर रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडुअर्डो फलेरियो) : (क) 1950 से 1986 के बीच भारत ने नेपाल के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को लगभग 110 परियोजनाओं में सहायता दी है ।

(ख) नेपाल को भारत की सहायता नेपाल के तराई और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों (उत्तरी पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर) में समान रूप से दी गई है। नेपाल को भारत की सहायता पर 250 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक राशि खर्च की गई है जिसमें तकनीकी सहायता, प्रशिक्षण और जनशक्ति विकास पर खर्च शामिल नहीं है।

(ग) किसी अन्य देश की सहायता से नेपाल में क्रियान्वित योजनाओं की संख्या के बारे में आंकड़े भारत सरकार के पास नहीं हैं।

(घ) भारत कोसी नदी पर नेपाल में चल रही बहुत सी योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है जिनमें संतोषजनक रूप से प्रगति हो रही है। चीन की एक फर्म को कोसी नदी पर छत्रा नहर को नया रूप देने के लिए एक विश्व बैंक परियोजना दी गई है जिसका निर्माण भारतीय सहायता से किया गया था जो 1975 में पूरी की गई थी।

(ङ) उक्त परियोजना नेपाल ने विश्व बैंक की सहायता से शुरू की थी और इस परियोजना के लिए ठेकेदारों का चयन विश्व भर की निविदाओं के आधार पर किया गया था।

Bonded labour

1562. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of estimated bonded labourers in the country and how many of them have been rehabilitated as yet and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers is entirely the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. According to the latest reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 31-12-1986 was 2,14,842 out of which 1,80,288 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated upto 8-2-1987.

With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers was launched by the Ministry of Labour in 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided Central Financial assistance on matching grant (50 : 50) basis for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers. Under the Scheme assistance of Rs. 6,250/- (prior to 1-2-1986 the assistance was Rs. 4000/-) is given to a released bonded labour for his rehabilitation (to be shared on 50 : 50 basis between Central/State Governments). Till 31-3-87 a sum of Rs. 2598.91 lakhs has been released to the State Governments towards the Central share of assistance.

Construction of model villages along the Assam Bangladesh border

1563. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to create a series of model villages along the Assam-Bangladesh border where ex-Servicemen would be settled;

(b) whether such a proposal will also be considered in respect of the western border of the country; and

(c) what prorgess has been made to erect barbed wire fencing along the Assam-Bangladesh border to prevent infiltration and also to construct a road along the border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b) Although there is no proposal as such to create a series of Model Villages along the Assam-Bangladesh or western border,